Prem Our Special Correspondent.

RALPEGE, N. C., April 30, 1865. The day following our occupation of Raleigh a party of Marmaduke's cavalry (Hampton's comma ed afteen wagons out of a long and straggling espected afteen wagons out of a long and strong-train belonging to Capt. Garroot, Acting-Quartermas-ter, Twenty-third Army Corps. The "scouts," as they called themselves, were in command of Ashby, a des perado, who evidently possesses rare qualifications as lighwayman. These fellows were actually traveling al the previous day along with the train from Golds gh, mingling with the mon, and learning names o cors, and obtaininggother information essential for m to have. When all was ready, and they had sader of the gang ordered the toamsters to drive off on by road, telling them that was the order of the officer rge of the train. Not suspecting anything wrong -the men were all dressed in blue uniforms-the bead wagons were turned off, and the rest fol-Having switched of all the wagons they sould manage, and taken prisoners about eighty-four men, including about tweaty-five soldiers, they drove of at a rapid rate upon an unirequented road, and es ed with fifteen wagons, which were loaded with hard-tack, sugar, ment, and coffee. Another party, also under Capt. Mosby, had out loose from other of ous trains some twelve mules, on which they ounted their prisoners bare-back, making them ride at a rapid rate to keep up. The Robels were mounted They stripped our men of es, watches, money, and everything valuable, and pushed on for two days and a night without stop to rest. They drove the whole train, with the exder was divided. Each of the twenty-five brigands out two-thirds of a barrel of sugar, and lots of coffee and other plunder. They also had a large number of wetches, and any quantity The citizens, male and female, anged out with the greatest en erness to get a sigh and smell of coffee. They grabbed handfuls of it, and ran about displaying it in triumph, exclaiming, "It is a long time since we have smelt coffee before." The sugar sleo proved a great inxary, and was eaten by daful by the women and eldidren. It brought large prices among the citizens, who paid in gold and silver

shuckling over their good fertune. oners were each paroled, not to take up arm gainst the Southern Confederacy (t), or to give any innation as to the whereabouts of Ashby which should lead to his capture, and were then permitted to return Salisbury into our lines. A black man belonging to the Union party was shot on the first day of their capture, and during their crossing of the Yadkin beamster. The names are not given. The guer rillas offered our men large pay to join them, and sim ply go with them to take care of their captured prop-They intend to follow the business.

wagons were sold-one of them with the mules-

sand dollars in gold. Having divided and

men left Monroe on the 21st, and on their arrive at Salisbury learned that Jeff. Davis had been at Charlotte, N. C., the day before (the 20th), with his escent of ler's Cavalry. It was stated on good authority that some of these eavalry had harled down the Rebe flag at Charlotte in the presence of Davis, torn it up, and then consigned it to the flames. A serious feud exlated between those men and Davis, with his \$2,000,000 In specie, and he was considered to be in danger of being ed by his own mon. They wanted their "pay." He was reported to be on his way to Texas, but it was hoped that Wilson's Cavalry, or some of our forces in Georgia, would intercept him. The teamsters and other prisoners reached Raleigh

Testerday and to-day, very glad to get out of the Rebe elutches. NOW THE REPELS ARE SURRENDERING THEIR MUNI

These men bring word that the Robels at Green rough are exchanging all their old skinny the valuable animals in the arilllery, which they a taking away as their "private property." Beaurega the artillery, which they ar was there engineering the matter. away with a large quantity of the surrende They found at Sallabury, and on of it with transions knocked off, and the running go Large numbers were going off to the corrying their guns with them from Alabama, while at Sallabary, was drawn up, an an order read to them that they would march to Mont gemery, Ala., and there deliver their arms.

Monors to the Deceased President in North Carolina.

Yesterday was observed throughout this porsion of the army for paying funeral honors to the illustrious President. A salute of 13 guns was fired at early dawn, one every half hour throughout the day, and 36 at sunset. The 3d United States Battery (E. emed these honors from the Capitol grounds, performed these honors from the Capitol grounds, Lieut. John R. Wyrick directing. All the flags were displayed at half-mast; the beadquarters of Gen. old, the African Wesleyan Chapel, and the offices of the Sanitary and Christian Commission were draped in mearning. All business was suspended, and a mournful silence pervaded the surrounding camps, which was only broken by the occasional wail of the "Dead March in Saul," or other dirges performed at the parading of the troops in the morning, when the Order for these solemnities was read. All the officers of the army appear with erape upon the left arm. No event since the war has produced such a deep and universal serrow se the death of the loved and venerated man who has thus hald his life on the alter of his country.

The accounts received here of the solemn civic rite everywhere paid to the illustrious dead produced a pr found sensation, and seem to unite all loyal hearts in common bond of sympathy and sorrow for the country and for the family of the deceased.

The Dissolution of Our Army-A Diary of

Erente. From Our Special Correspondent,

RALFIGH, N. C., May 1, 1865. The latest information from the "the front" not flattering. Ever since the beginning of negotiations for the surrender of Johnston's army the dimen ions of that body has undoubtedly been growing small by degrees and beautifully less. They have straggled of singly, in pairs, by squads, and even by companie and regiments. The cavalry of Wheeler and Hampton bably never be seen, either men, horses or arm How many of the 25,000 infantry may be found at rough remains to be seen, and how much artillery, what number of muskets, and what quantity of ammunition, army transportation, horses and mules. Parties coming through the lines yesterday brought a report that Becuregard had been at Greensborough ar ranging matters. The way he "arranges" it was to have all the old, skinny horses put in as artiflery horses, taking out every animal of any value to be carried of as " private preperty;" and so of the mules and horse in the cavalry. Those are all "private," because every man who entered that branch of the service was re quired to provide his own horse. If any reliance is to placed upon reports, much of the Rebel artillery has either been destroyed by knocking off trunnions and

The delay in negotiations and the long distance sephity the Rebeis have experienced to feed them-s operated to greatly reduce the number who are to have been surrendered and paroled at Greens rough. Besides, every hour and day now is of the

ried in swamps, or otherwise disposed of.

atmost importance to those who have any planting do. I have heatd that a whole Alabama brigade weeddrawn up in line at Salisbury about the 19th or 2006 and an order read to them that they would "march to Montgomery, and there be paroled and turn over their arms." As this is in keeping with the terms first offered them, the report is probably true. They took it for granted that the first conditions would be accepted, and acted accordingly to save time. It is very doubtful if a respectable brigade or division will be found at Green borough to give their psrole.

A reference to these closing events of the war, a

the dates of each step in the negotiations, may be nable for reference hereafter.

RISTORY.

April 13 .- A deputation of the citizens of Raleigh held a conference with Gen. Sherman at Clayton's Station. They obtained an order securing protection t the persons of Governor Vance and all the agents of the State Government; to the Mayor and the City officials of Raleigh, and to the persons and property the citizens. A delay in the publication of the order resulted in the fight of Vance and all his guilty accom plices in treason.

April 14.-Gen. Kilpatrick's Cavalry were met outside the town by Mayor Harrison and others, and the place formally surrendered. Gen. Stocum, and subsequently Gen. Sherman and staff, entered the same day, the latter occupying the vacant mausion or "pals

Eccning .- A fing of truce was sent in by Gen. John ston, asking for a parley, a suspension of hostilities sud, probably, terms for a surrender. At this time, Jefferson Davis and company, with an immense amount of treasure and public plunder, was passing from Dan-ville via Greensborough and Salisbury toward the south-west.

April 15 .- Maj. McCoy of Gen. Sherman's staff was sent to Gen. Johnston-or rather to Durham's Station on the North Carolina Railroad, the separating line of the two armice-with a message from Gen. Sherman An answer was expected the same evening, but none

April 16 .- No response from Gen. Johnston April 17 .- No answer from the front, and orders issued for the army to be ready to move early in the morning.

Later.-At surset the order to move was countermanded, and a report became current that Gen. Sherman would proceed to the front "to receive the surrender of the whole of Johnston's Army."

Davis and a long escert crossed the Yadkin, six miles from Salisbury, several days before.

April 18 .- Gen. Sherman and staff proceeded by train at 8 o'clock from Raleigh to Durham's Station. tween 9 and 10 o'clock s. m. a report of the assassina and to some extent was circulated in the street a: sold their plander, they separated for their homes, mediately dispatched to Durham's Station with the dreadful tidings to Gen. Sherman, who communicated reported to have been much slocked at the intelligence and to have remarked: "It is the heaviest blow the

The conference was strictly between Ges. Johnston

Erening .- The train came back from the front, but no orders from headquarters gave any information what had transpired at the conference. It was given out, however, that a second conference would take place on the f. Howing day.

April 19 .- Gen. Sherman and staff left by the train at erence of the previous day had been held, five miles

beyond Durham's Station. On the same day (19th), Gen. Sherman's order an onneing the assassination of the President was pub

The conference, during this second day, was private had been relieved of his command. Between 8 and clock the train returned to Raleigh, Gen. Sherma

stopped. Several reporters made desperate but fruitess' efforts to get down with some intelligence. On attempted a trip on horseback through the Disma three horses, came near breaking his own neck got stuck in the mud, and gave it up as a bad job. He

April 21. - Messenger reached Washington with Gen Sherman's "Memorandum of busis of Agreement made this 18th day of April, A. D. 1865, near Durham's Station and in the State of North Carolina, by and be tween - Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate Army, and Moj. Gen. William T. Sherman commanding the Army of the United States in North

Carolina for the present." Petitions circulating for the return of Gov. Vane and his Legislature.

April 22.—Gen. Grantflett Washington for North Caro

April 24 .- Feening-Gen. Grant arrived in Raleigh with the Government veto of Gen. Sherman's programme.

April 25 .- Gen. Grant reviewed the Seventeenth Arms

April 26 .- Gen. Sherman, now for the first time, as companied by Gen. Schoffeld and Gen. Howard, proceeded by train to the front. They returned the same Gen. Johnston had surrendered all the Rebel evening. forces cast of the Chattaboochia. All stipulations looking to a recognition of Rebel State Governments and the restoration of Slavery had been ignored. During the day, Mr. Carpenter, agent of the Associated Press. Shermen's beadquarters with a letter of atroduction to Gen. Grant. He met Major Dayton. A. A. G., who took the letter. He "spoke for Gen On being requested to allow a brief dis-

patch to go over the wires via Weldon to the whole press of the country, to satisfy "the great anxiety of the public," Dayton replied, "What do we care for the ablic ! I can tell you Gen. Sherman won't permit you to use the wires for any such purpose. Jeff Davis, with his two millions of booty, is to-day

reported to have safely crossed the Mississippi River t se neighborhood of his old plantation (Turkey Bend), and escaped into Texas.

April 27.-Gen. Grant and staff took the train for Newbern, en route for Washington. April 29-Ecening .- Gen. Sherman and staff wer

escorted to the cars by a torchlight procession made of pine (k) note and took their leave of North Caro-

Union TRIUMPHS IN NEW-JEESEY. - Th Newark Advertiser says that the tendency of public opin-Neverh Advertises says that the tendency of public opinion in New Jerrey toward a closer sympathy with the Union cause has been strikingly illustrated by the results of the Spring elections in various parts of the State. In nearly all the larger towns where elections have been held there have been large Union gains. In New-Brunswick, of late years Democratio, the Unionists carried their city tickes by a considerable majority, in Eshway the Opposition were over-wheimingly defeated; in Camden similar gains were made; and on Monday, at the first municipal election beld in Morristown, the Opposition were beaten at all points by a handsome majority. Mr. George T. Gobb was elected Mayor by a majority of 119 ever Augustus W. Cutler the Democratic candidate.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Incidents of the March toward Bichme rom Our Special Corres ARMY OF GEORGIA, NEAR THE NEUSE RIVER.

The day broke in the most delightful manner The sun shone forth after the heavy rain of the previous night to all his splendor, and gave to the good morning air his brightest and most cheery glances. So opene the day on which the left wing of the grand army com-menced its joyful march toward home—sweet home When at daylight their tents were struck, and the ongle gaily sounded the "forward," of all that heet wh roadly marched beneath the "bonnie bine which bear single star," there was not one whose bosom did no swell with pride and exultation as he thought that he was marching North crowned with victory. Joy beamed from every eye when home

neboly tragedy at Washington was recalled by though polgoant, were few. Joyfully then the Twentiet which led the advance of the Army of Georgia marched from their camps on a march of re-union which now perpiexes the profoundest minds ndris, and a thousand other items which cannot be an icipated, will fill the place in the public mind which has been during four years occupied by war and runors of war.

agerness of the African to give us intelligence whether a himself has it or not. As one of the divisions of the Twentieth Corps was marching toward the Neuse Piver pon the Oxford Road, the General Commanding ac osted a good-humored colored brother who was totta slong himself and his bundle toward Releigh, with a poite good merning, and the following little colleges to place, affording much amusement to the staff and yours truly."

General-" How far is it my man, to the bridge?" African-"Bout seven mile I goss, sir."

General-"It's nearly eight, is'nt it." on-"Yans sir, ponrly eight." Staff Officer-" Is n't it most nine !" African-" Most nine, sir, year sir."

miles off

ess have been found that the distance of the bridge was so great that there was no hope of reaching it that day It was nevertheless reached and passed before the co

On the north bank of the Nense, where the Oxfor cond crosses it are several milia. The largest is de voted to the manufacture of paper, and during the wa lear cain to the purchaser, at the present rate of Co federate money, of three mills and several hundred

About half a mile beyond the Neuse the comman halted, having marched 144 miles, and repaired th bridge across the Neuse, a labor eccupying two hours o'clock for Bennett's House, the place where the con-to o'clock for Bennett's House, the place where the con-top and the working day had been held, five miles that the Yankees did not know how to fire a gun. His lowever, made the reply that it was queer it the Yankees, who made all the guns, did not know how to shoot them.

Most of the country passed to-day is of a very po tharacter, the soil being generally of a sandst

PAIRFORT, N. C., May 1, 1861 Another fine day for marching, starting a a m., by 3 o'clock in the afternoon the troops were in comp at Pairport, having marched twenty two miles

without experiencing more than usual fatigue, owing Periect order reigned along the lines of the Twentiet Corps. What occurred in the Fourteenth I am unable

to say as it is marching upon a different road. One of the halts of Gen. Geary's Division was come of a quondam Rebel Quartermaster who had evi a thorough Secessionist. His thorough red terrier was named "Rebel" and his favorite gan hicken was called "Bob Lee." A little dangeter o will definedly my she "did not like Yunkeen." on the little lips which had scarcely learned t frame an affawer, said plainly-"she was going to the curi to help pay the National debt." I was ener (is not this as orthodox as eye-witness) to th over to-day is better than that yesterday, but still far from fertile. The woods are shundant, principally of ak interspersed with pines.

NEAR WILLIAMSTON, May 2, 1865. It is painful to be obliged to record the lawess conduct of our soldiers at any time, particularly i so when that conduct is atterly without extensation Despite the stringent orders issued in regard to the eaccable behavior of our troops upon their march t Georgis and the Army of Tennessee have been per mitted to straggle from their commands, and have com mitted depredations upon the inhabitants much to deplored. It would seem that the roving spirits for tered by army life cannot at once be chartened into a lomestic one by the white winged angel of peace.

Most of the depredations which have come under m notice, and I am cognizant of many, have been com mitted by men of the Fourteenth Corps, which seem to conduct itself as it used to when living upon th robbed of estables, stables have been opened and plumlered of horses and cattle, and numerous smaller offenses have been committed. It is of no use for Corp. commanders to make rules if they do not take the

trouble to enforce them.

The Twentieth Corps has not been entirely guiltiess of such conduct; but in every instance where the perpetrators of an offense could be discovered they have been severely punished.

The country passed over to-day is more extensively mitivated; yet here, as all over the State, many fine fields are being overgrown by pines, which spring up spontaneously over neglected farms.

NEAR THE STATE LINE, Va., May 3, 1965. The caterer for a General's mess has rather a reablesome task upon this campaign to sup Ey his table brough which the army is marching ban felt the effects of several raids, and consequently the inhabitants are not overburdened with food. The caterer consequently is obliged to make frequent and lengthy journeys away from his command. To day a party consisting of Capta. Noien, Scymour, Caubine and myself, traveled twenty-are miles in search of estables, but were not able to purchase any. Some food for the mind however we did btain ta various interviews with the natives. Ther was no lack of hospitality. Every one, even the bitter-est secessionists tendered us the best they had in the thape of an entertainment. Many of them, especial the returned soldiers whom we met, express themselve as willing to make the best of what they call a bad bar gain, and work for the prosperity of the Union as earn estly as they have for its destruction. There are others gain, and owever, noisy, loud-mouthed secessionists who talk collably about another effort in a few years, the certain independence of the South, &c., ad infinitum These are principally women who wish that they were only men that the Confederacy mighthe avenged by their warlike hands. Let the United States beware

On the 3d of May, 1863, the tro the Twentieth Corps (then the Eleventh and Twelft Corps), fought the last day's fight at Chancellorsville. On the 3d of May, 1864, the same troops crossed a State line passing from Bridgeport, Ala., to Shell Mound. Tenn. This was the opening of the Atlanta Cam-

On the 3d of May, 1865, the same treops cress snother State line, pessing from North Carolina into Virginia

fal one with the Twentieth Corps.

All slong the road on which the army marches, little knots of negroes confederate, many of them from meridle caricalty, others from higher motives, touchin upon their ideas of freedom. These persons are caree of unfailing merriment to the soldiers who tre them very kindly. They will cheer for whatever the are told, and in order to be sure of being on the righ side, they will hurrah for the Nunion, as they call th Union, and Jeff. Davis in one and the same breath hemselves by discoursing music to these colored and ers, and to-day a very funny incident happened upo one of these outbursts of music.

A brigade band, seeing a large gathering of African by the side of the road in advance, reserved its musi-until exactly opposite them and then commenced a tun with a tremendous blast of its trumpets and a thunde ng thump of its bass drum. The effect was amaging they fied as from a bideous and many-tongued monster Once arrived at a safe distance from the beast they his schind trees and viewed, with sautious eyes, the caus of their dismay.

The Fourteenth Corps encamped for the night near Oxford, and the 20th around Williamsborough

NEAR THE MEMERRIN RIVER, Va., May 4, 1865. This morning both Corps reached the Roanol River, at Taylor's Ford, joined their pentoen train forming a bridge 385 yards long, and crossed, the Fou eenth Corps thence taking the road to Nottoway Cross ads vis Boydtown and Lewistown, and the Twen tieth making for Black's and White's.

The day passed without much incident, both com mands making good marches.

NEAR THE BIG NOPPOWAT RIVER, Va., May 5, 1865. As the army nears Richmond it begins t grow impatient. Home becomes near and more vivid n the mind's eye, and hearts beat more longingly for the loved ones at home. The soldiers eagerly discus the prospects of their early muster out of the service

and universally hope that they will not be detained an longer than is absolutely necessary.

Since leaving Raisigh the Twentieth Corps ha parched 111 miles in six days, going into camp nearly dways at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Pourteent lorps has done equally well. There is no trouble i marching treops toward home. By Tuesday moon th

Army of Georgia will be encomped around Rich

Universal Suffrage.

Sin: An old Democrat, whose patriotism must rouse his lack of education, and who could never be we that the Slave Power was determined to "rule in," until the attempt was made to force the Lecomp ton Constitution upon Preemen, wishes to state what he knows to be the sentiments of all Loyalists with whom te, as a business man, has come in contact.

Belleving that "the consictions of Loyal A "NEGROUS ARE ENTITLED TO THE ELECATE FRAN CHER" for the following reasons, viz:

I. By evidencing their universal loyalty in offering u their fives on the battle-field in defense of our and the

II. By shielding, feeding and protecting ou prisoners from the South, and warning them never t rust a white man, but always to trust a black man while in the disloyal States.

III. The prejudice against them is local, caused by heir servile condition here. The Haytien amba receives the same consideration in foreign lands as is

seconded to white embassadors.

IV. In 1861 "Slavery Abelishment" was called the "rhapsodies of Woodelf Phillips;" in 1865 it was styled the "Statesmanship of Abraham Lincoln."

V. Success did not attend our arms until the ipation" policy became affective. VI. When victory was won, another great calamity

efell us, ourrying grief to every loyal household in the What is the lesson? nd the right to maintain life; and flowing from

these rights the right of property and its protection VIII. In consideration of their universal loyalty, ! rming State Governments, let them vote-an

years. They have able men of their own race, sufficien to direct and educate them. IX. This will dispense with a standing army. rill secure loyal State Governments. If Rebels do not

reliah it they can emigrate. Let the "proud" and "high spirited" chivalry be represented by Frederick Dong es, et suis amicis, in the United States Senate. X. The declaration about "Negro equality" whe analyzed means "Negro superiority." Those who dread

that Negroes will fill offices of trust and henor, are con scious of their own lack of talent, and are apprehensive of Negro competition. Amalgamation is no more a necessary result of "Universal Suffrage" than our pres-ent system is of the amalgamation of Catholics and XI. The Negroes are Protestants. Religious tolers

tion is secured so long as Protestants are dominant. The recent bulls of the Pops are conclusive, that in the event of the ascendancy of the Papal adherents in this land, religious toleration and progress are at an end They have resisted, steadily, from the inception of the Abolition movement, through this bloody war, all efforts to everthrow that, "stigms upon civilisation which forehoded the death knell to American liberty Let them not profit by the successful termination of the

Finally, let the advocates of universal suffrage of ganine, and give to the public the reasons for the that its within them." If erroneous, the enlightened American sentiment will promptly reject them. Carbondale, Pa., April 29, 1865.

The Municipal Election in Providence, The election on May 10 passed off quietly and well. Thomas A. Doyle (Republican) was redleted Mayor by a majority of 1,012 votes, a handsome increase ver his majority last year, which was then 291. Fran cis Colwell, jr., was elected City Solicitor without serious opposition. Mr. Parsons having withdrawn his name. The other city officers were redected without

opposition.	The vote for Mayo	te rote for Mayor was as follows:	
	Doyle.	Lester.	Scal
First Ward.	204	112	6
Second Wat	d 208	10	5
Third Ward	921	45	5
Fourth War	d 208	42	5
Fifth Ward.	242	32	
Sixth Ward.	293	180	25
Seventh Wa	rd 216	85	83
Total .	1,599	-	-
20141		506	- 14
		- TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	

Three Rebels confined in Fort Warren made their escape from the fortress on Tuesday evening in the box, in which they are supposed to have paddled ashora landing as Hull. We doubt was entertained as to their The body of Col. F. J. Hurlbut, who was

missing at Chicago for about a week previously, was found in the deck at that city last Monday. The affair was to be shoroughly investigated. John Quinn's brewery was burned at Albany on Wednesday night at a loss of \$30,000. A boiler explosion occurred at the same place two days before, killing two men, and doing much damage. FROM JAPAN.

Arrest of One of the Kamakura Murderer -Industry of the Japanese Police Modern Deitlah and a Bold Outlaw His Public Execution a: Yokobama.

om Oer Special Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Jan. 21, 1865. My last letter gave your readers some acco of the murder at Kamakura of the English officers at tached to the 20th Regiment in garrison at this por-It appeared when I wrote as if this affair was to tak he course of the many that had preceded it. Ther the native officials, the old promises to be diligent ! arch of the offenders were renewed, but so often bat fed as we had been before they were no longer truste nmendatory of an honest purpose in our Japane ommendatory of the miners; an honesty begotten of policy if you will, but i the work it has wrought none the less gratifying Briefly, then, after fourteen foreigners have been killed nunity, at the hands of Japanese assassine, during th rief six treaty years of our intercourse with this po le, we have at last a murderer brought to justice.

Fortunately, without doubt, for the good issue of thi the eve of departure for England, and he duty repre cuted to the Japanese Government their embarras eition if he returned to his country bearing news of s fresh outrage, and their inefficiency to prevent or recurring wrongs of this kind. The spanese beside had freshly in their minds the cost to em of their former supineness, and with all these in oned their traditional policy of procrastination and barren display of seal that brings no froit. They ed unsparing efforts to ferret out the events unraveling the whole story of this double rder, thread by thread, proves the truth of all we ave heard of the thoroughness of Japanese esplonage, roving also that the same exertion on the part of the overnment before would have produced a like result. convinced us, moreover, if we needed convincing, that it was no idie boast of the Japanese people that the that it could at any moment have laid its hand upon hem had they seen fit to do so. In Huceken's case esscially (the late Secretary of the United States Legaon) the midnight murder was a matter of open jest an

An examination into the Kamakura assassination was promptly begus by the native authorities, and the British Consol, Dr. Winchester, who is deserving great credit for the seal and intelligence that scoompanied his

ered officers before life was extinct; others who saw their marderers in wait by the roadside prepared for the fray. The priests of the great temple of Hachiman, whose avenue of century-old pines the bodtes were und, remembered two men armed with swords who corshiped at their temple a brief interval before the assault. A boy and girl who same apon the assassins as they lay in wait for their victims were warned off as something borrid was about to happen." A peasant in the field heard the noise of the attack, and looking up from his work saw a man with a drawn sword running by the side of a mounted foreigner dealing blows as he ran, till the foreigner fell from his saddle. The deed itself was elenr enough; the unsuspecting officers wer riding home from a pleasure trip without having given any provocation, they were sur-prised by men in ambush and slate. Their assailant had escaped, leaving so clue behind except a lost shoe r wooden clog, and a hat with a letter in it which gave o individual information.

Fortunately the native officials were faithful in their work, and traced the feeing men, or one of them, to a seighboring village where he had supped; they discov-ted where he had prossed the River Rokingo, on the ad to Yedo, at an obscure ferry. The sellers of the oe and the hat were found in a quarter of the city Yedo frequented by the north country rouins, or or ws. Here the trail was for a time lost, and if th orderers had used ordinary discretion they would robably have escaped.

A few days subsequently at a village thirty or fart lies from Yedo on the road to Oaseca, three armemoney. The robbers were followed and two of them were arrested; the third, after a severe struggle, essped. On examination of these two under torture they sounced their escaped associate as their leader, and The native police were thus put on the mur derer's track again, and did not relinquish it until, by lace in a village a little way out of Yedo. Thither he requestly came to meet his mistress. With her the active police, though not without a desperate struggle, and handed over to the officers of justice. Meantim his two accomplices in the robbery had been tried, con-demned to death, and publicly beheaded at Yokohama

This man, Seiji, boldly confessed his crime. He said hat he had been long inspired with the desire of killing oreigners as a meritorious act toward his country Twice before he had made the attempt to carry this idea into execution. Once he had been betrayed by an asso ate, but made his escape." At another time he dress his sword upon a party of foreigners at the entrance of Yotohama from the tokside, but was felled by their drawing their pistels in defense. After these unsuc safai efforts, fearing detection if he lingered abou Yokohama, he went to Kamakura, where he heard foreigners frequently came.

On arriving at Karaakura he met another roufs, who "he found to be of the right stamp," and unfolded to him his designs. His new found friend heartily acquiesced. They visited the temple at Kamakura, and on ming out walked down the long avenue of pines toward the sea. As they walked they saw two foreigners approaching on herseback, and at once resolved on their destruction. They propared themselves for the attack, and how successfully they accomplished their object we know. Immediately after the murder they fled in different directions, and he, Seiji, had not seen or heard of his accomplice from that day to this. Short shrift was allowed the oriminal. His arre-

was heard of one day at Yekohama, and on the next h was brought down from Yedo to be executed. He admitted to the English officers sent to examine him what he had already done to his own country officials, that he was indeed the murderer of Kamakura. He was then paraded through the streets pinioned and on horseback, ffer the manner of condemned criminais, and was fol owed by a large crowd of natives and foreigners to the bill of execution. It was already night when the pro ession reached the spot, where he was reprieved till the following morning, in order that his execution might be before the 20th Regiment, whose officers b had murdered. On the following morning he was again led forth to the execution ground still preserving the same bold, undaunted manner which had characterized his actions from the first. With clear, unbroken voice he sung songs as he rode through the crowds, and be ere the pit which was to receive his head as it should fall beneath the executioner's blow. His last words were as he kneeled to the headsman's hand, saving to

were as he kneeled to the headsman's hand, saying to his countrymen in loud accounts, "It is a shame and reproach that a Japaness should die for a foreigner." In another moment his head rolled into the pit, and the fats of the outlaw was completed.

To all who saw the bold, resolute air of the man, and who heard his confession was present the thought that if our footsteps continue to be washed as we go out or come in by such fanatical assassing, no one is Japan can count his fife secure if he strays from the protection of the foreign settlement. This event has given the key to the many tragical affairs which have precoded it. Nor can we believe that with the death of Seiji have died out all the fierce outlaws who would compass our destruction if they could.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED

A Letter from Thomas Balch.

My DRAR SIR: You asked me to put h riting the observations which I made to you ye day touching the outstanding questions between England and the United States. I should be sorry to make on read all that you so kindly listened to. It won

be to tax you rather too severely. But the emy remarks was to this effect: I. That both England and the United States claims which, if not judiciously managed, might at

erhaps would lead to war. IL That the American claims were chiefly the dations of the Alabama, while it seemed from the teast of Mr. Layard's speech the other evening, that the British claims were also such as to rest upon que f law. Neither set of claims was strictly they were rather those of individuals, merol wners and others.

III. That as to such claims, war was a b manner of enforcing them; that the most a war would after all be a most expensive and un actory process of litigation; and that the civilia an way of ascertaining their validity and ex would be by arbitration.

IV. That the best manner of composing such a cour of arbitration would be, that each party should sel some competent jurist, those two to select an umpire.
The claims to be presented, proved and argued before this Court, whose decisions should be fi out appeal.

V. That such a proposition, proceeding Government, would without doubt receive the count nance and support of all intelligent Englishmen. It is rue, that some of the speeches recently made in Paris ment about us and Canada are of a nature to discourage such expectations. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind, that these gentlemen form a class apart, that in mind, that these generates the same and any unseemly it is their political faith to believe and any unseemly it is their political faith to be men, habits of things of Republican institutions, of the me life and principles of action developed under them. But it was long ago that the wisest of men gave us the

has confirmed his judgment.

VI. Such a proposition from our Government would at once quiet all the foolish alarms which have, or apthers, were well known to the Yedo Government, and pear to have taken possession of so many persons is but it could at any moment have haid its hand more Regiand. It would also uphold and strengthen all the advocates of progress. It would give greater force to their arguments in favor of just reforms and more lib erty; and this not only in Great Britain, but through at Europe. The abandonment of the old system of arbi tration by a reference to a Sovereign, more or less unfit from the very nature of his position, and the inter duction of a tribunal, almost republican in its charse ter, whose decisions would have a weight as precedents an authority heretofore unknown as expositions of in-ternational law, would be no trifling event in the march of Democratic Freedom.

VII. Such a proposition would also be in accord with our traditional policy of peace and good will toward

our traditional policy of peace and good will toward men.

The most serious objection that has been urged, so far as I have heard, against such a Court of Arbitration, is the difficulty of finding gentlemen not already hissed by their feedings or in some way committed in their opinions.

This objection applies, however, in a measure to all human tribunals, it would apply to arbitration by a severeign, and would leave us no other solution has the dread arbitration of war. For myself I cannot be lieve that there are not to be had in England and america, gentlemen of the requisite learning, experience, and importality for a position so dignifed and useful. At all events, there are many evaluant men in Europe in every way qualified for this high duty. I have in my minds eye a Swiss publicist, who, after having filled the most responsible stations at home is now worthily representing his people in their most important diplomatic post. The decisions rendered by him and gentlemen like him would be such as two great and free nations could accept with satisfaction, but he cannot be wanting in like sentiments for the old-champion of liberty. The preferences of such enlightened statesmen could not possibly be of a character to influence their judgments, and the parties most interested might well be coutent to abide their award.

Believe me, my dear sir, yours sincerely.

W. H. HUNTINGTON, esq., Paris.

W. H. HUNTINGTON, esq., Paris.

MB. LINCOLN.

A Letter from Him Mitherto Unpublished BUTHERFU BULLITT enq., New-Orleans, La: SIR: The copy of a letter addressed to yourelf by Mr. Thomas J. Durant has been shown to r

The writer appears to be an able, a dispassionate, and an entirely sincere man. The first part of the letter is nance of Louisiana was adopted against the will of a anjority of the people. This is probably true, and in indjority of the geople. This is probably true, and in that fact may be found some instruction. Why did they allow the ordinance to go into effect! Why did they not exert themselves? Why stand passive and allow themselves to be trodden down by a minority! Way did they not hold popular meetings, and have a convention of their own to express and enforce the true sentiments of the State! If preorganization was against them, then why not do this, now that the United States army is present to protect them! The paralyzer—the dead palsy—of the Government in the whole saragels is, that this class of men will de nothing for the Government—hothing for fm:n will do nothing for the Government—hotbing for nemselves—except that the Government shall not rike its enemies, lest they should be struck by scol-

of m.n. will do nothing for the Government shall not strike its enemics, lest they should be struck by accident.

Mr. Durant complains that in various ways, the relation of master and slave is disturbed by the presence of our army; and he considers it particularly exactions that this, in part, is done under cover of an act of Congress, while constitutional guarantees are superadded on the plea of military necessity. It is a military necessity the true has the influence of the plea of the plea of military necessity. It is a military necessity to have men and money; and we cannot get either in sufficient numbers or amounts, if we keep from or drive from our lines slaves coming to them.

Mr. Durant cannot be ignorant of the pressure in this direction, nor of my efforts to hold it within bounds, till he, and such as he, shall have time to help thomselves. I am not posted to speak understandingly on the public regulations of which Mr. Durant complains. If experience shows any of them to be wrong, let them be set right. I think I can precive in the freedom of trade which Mr. Durant urges, that he would relieve both friends and ensmies from the pressure of the block ade. By this he would serve the enemy more effectively than the enemy is able to serve himself.

I do not say or believe that to serve the enemy is the purposes other than national and patricle cases. Still, if there were a class of men, who, having no choice of sidus in the centest, were anylous only to have quiet and comfort for themselvas while it rages, and to fall in with the victorious side at the end of it, without loss to themselves, their advice as to the mode of conducting the centest would be precisely such as his.

He speaks of no duty, apparently thinks of none, reating upon Union men. He even thinks it injurious to the Union cause that they should be restrained in trade and passage without taking aides. They are to together the professed Union men there will neither help.

Now I think the true remedy is very different from what is suggested b

eline what I suggest, you scarcely will do.

What would you do in my position?

What would you do be war where it is? or would you prosecute it in future with electrically aquiris, charged with rose water? Would you give up the contest than heavier ones? Would you give up the contest leaving every swallable means mapplied?

I am in no boastful mood. I shall not do more than I can be a shall do all I can to save the Government, which is my sworn duty, as well as my personal incidention. I shall do nothing it mailes. What I deal with a too wast for malicious dealing.

Yours very truly.

A. Lincolm.